The South-Carolina Gazette.

[N°. 2053] TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1775.

Charles-Town: Printed by PETER TIMOTHY, Printer to the Honourable the Commons House of Assembly.

IN CONGRESS.

Charles-Town, November 23, 1775.

PERSONS willing to supply the REGIMENT of ARTILLERY in the Service of this Colony, with Provisions, at THREE SHILLINGS a Man per Day, are desired to give in their Proposals of Quantities and Quality, sealed up, to

PETER TIMOTHY, *Secretary.*

In CONGRESS.

November 26, 1775.

ORDERED,

THAT all the Resolves, entered into by the Congress during their present Session, respecting the Militia of this Colony, be forthwith printed in Hand Bills, and also made public in the Gazettes.

CHARLES-TOWN, *November 27, 1775.*

RESOLVED,

THAT the Militia of Charles-Town, who do nightly Duty, be allowed and provided with Fire-wood and Candles.

ORDERED,

That Mr. John Calvert do furnish the Militia Guards with Fire-wood and Candles accordingly.

NOVEMBER 20, 1775.

RESOLVED,

That the whole Militia of Charles-Town, be forthwith embodied and ordered upon Duty, as well by Day as by Night, in such Divisions and at such Posts as the Commanding Officer shall think proper. And that the Officers and Men, while in actual Service, may demand, and shall be entitled to the same daily Pay, as is allowed to the Officers and Men now employed in the Colony Service, under the Command of Col. Richard Richardson.

RESOLVED,

That this Congress will make Provision for the Support of all Persons who may be maimed and disabled in the Public Service of the Colony; and also of the Families of such as may be killed in the said Service, by Sea or Land.

RESOLVED,

That the Commissioned Officers of the Colony Regular Troops take Precedence of Officers of equal Degree in the Militia, without regard to prior Dates of Commissions in the latter, PROVIDED NEVERTHELESS, that a second Lieutenant in the Regulars shall be subordinate to a first Lieutenant in the Militia, and so on in Gradation in the Regulars and Militia respectively. That the Precedency in the regular Forces be according to the Number and Denomination of the Regiment of Infantry, and Rangers, and the Regiment of Artillery, according to the Custom of the British Army. That all Corps of Regulars take Precedence of all Corps of Militia. And the Regiments of Militia shall take Precedence in the following Manner: Berkley-County, Charles-Town, Granville-County, Colleton-County, Craven-County, the lower Part, Orangeburgh, Craven-County, the upper Part, Camden, Ninety-Six, North of the Fish-dam Ford and between Enoree, Broad and Saluda Rivers, the new Acquisition, South of the Fish dam Ford, and between Broad and Saluda Rivers North of Enoree, and between Broad and Saluda Rivers.

RESOLVED,

That the Militia be not drawn to act with the Regulars in the Pay of this Colony, but on the most urgent Occasions; and whenever that happens, in Case any Officer should be wanting to fill up the Regiments or Companies of Militia (including the Volunteer Companies) the same shall be made up by their own Officers according to Seniority of Commissions; subject nevertheless to the Controul of the Congress or Council of Safety for the Time being, in Case any Officer or Officers shall succeed to Commissions by Seniority, whom they or either of them shall deem improper to be commissioned.

RESOLVED,

That in all Cases of Default, Neglect of Duty, or Disobedience of Orders, the Militia Officers and Privates shall be tried, adjudged and determined according to the Militia Law only, whether they are acting in Conjunction with the Regulars or otherwise.

RESOLVED,

That every Captain or other Commanding Officer of a Company, shall assemble, muster, train and exercise his Company once in every Fortnight, under a Penalty of twenty five Pounds Currency for every Default.

RESOLVED,

That it be recommended to the Colonels of the different Regiments of Militia, that if the Districts of any of the Companies in their respective Regiments are too large, for the Company, conveniently to assemble in one Place, that they do order the Captains of such Companies to appoint two or three Places in their respective Districts for the Company to Muster at in Divisions.

RESOLVED,

That every Person liable to bear Arms, shall appear completely armed, once in every Fortnight, on the Day and at the Place appointed by his Captain for the exercising his Company; the Privates under a Penalty not exceeding three Pounds current Money, and the Officers under the Penalty of 25 Pounds for every Default.

RESOLVED,

That there be no more Volunteer Troops of Horse formed.

RESOLVED,

That in future no Person be allowed to enter himself into a Volunteer Company out of the Districts of the Regiment to which he belongs.

NOVEMBER 23, 1775.

RESOLVED,

That all Persons shall do Patrol Duty in the District wherein they respectively reside, under the Command and Direction of the Captain of the District, without regard to their having entered into a Volunteer Company.

RESOLVED,

That it be recommended to the Commanding Officers of the Regiments of Militia, without delay, to oblige all the Inhabitants to do Duty in some Company or other, so that no one, who by Law is obliged to do Duty in Times of Alarm, shall be excused.

RESOLVED,

That where any Person hath regularly entered into a volunteer Company, he shall not be at liberty to leave the same, without giving his Captain three Months Notice in Writing, of his Intention to do so, and without first producing to his said Captain a Certificate from some other Captain of the Regiment, that he hath enrolled himself in another Company; unless the Commanding Officer of the Regiment shall, on sufficient Cause to him shewn, make Order to the Contrary.

RESOLVED,

That it be recommended to the Council of Safety, without Delay, to divide the several Regiments in the Colony into different Regiments or Batrallions, so as not to have less than 750 Men, in each Regiment or Battalion.

NOVEMBER 24, 1775.

RESOLVED,

That the Colonels of the Militia in the Country do at least once in three Months muster their Regiments in Battalions, not exceeding six Companies nor less than three Companies.

WHEREAS Complaint hath been made, that divers Merchants and Store Keepers have sold their Goods at an exorbitant Price since the Non-Exportation of Merchandize from Great-Britain: RESOLVED, That it be recommended to the several District and Parochial Committees, to make Inquiry, whether the Merchants and Store-Keepers, in their several Parishes and Districts, have sold their Goods at more than the usual Advance; and if any of them should be found exorbitant in that respect, that they be advertised by the Committee as Contemners of the Resolves of the Continental and Provincial Congress.

NOVEMBER 25, 1775.

RESOLVED,

That this Colony now be, and it is hereby declared to be, in a State of Alarm, as fully, and effectually, as if the same had been proclaimed in the Manner and Form directed and appointed by the Militia Law.

By Order of the Council,

PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

In the COUNCIL of SAFETY.

Charles Town, Dec. 1, 1775.

RESOLVED,

THAT all Persons having Demands against the Public of this Colony, do properly attest their Accounts, before they deliver them in to the Council of Safety.

ORDERED,

That the foregoing Resolve be forthwith made public.

PETER TIMOTHY, *Secretary.*

To be LET,

And may be entered upon immediately,

THE well-known TAVERN in *Broad-Street*, lately in the Possession of Mr. *Charles Ramadge*. Enquire of

MANSELL & CORBETT.

Charles-Town, November 21, 1775.

WHEREAS *John Fennon*, some Time about Christmas last, bought some Rum of Mr. ZACHARIAS GREENWELL, of this Town, and on or about the 30th of March, and again in May, sent Orders by two different Friends to pay for the same, and this Day applied himself for that Purpose; but as neither his Friends aforementioned, could at those Times, nor can he himself now find the said Mr. Greenwell,

This is to give NOTICE,

That any Person authorised to receive the same, must apply in three Weeks from this Date, at Combahee-Ferry, when the Money will be paid.

JOHN FENNON.

WILLIAM JONES, of Edisto, informs me of a grey natural pacing GELDING, near 14 Hands high, about ten Years old, branded on the mounting Shoulder 14.

VALANTINE CLONICH, of a Flea-bitten MARE, 13 Hands high, and about twelve Years old, branded on the mounting Shoulder and Buttock SN.

FREDERICK KNODEL, of a bay MARE, 14 Hands high, and about five or six Years old, a Trotter, and branded on the off Shoulder FK.

The Owners of the above Strays must prove their Property at Orangeburgh, before

LEWIS GOLSAN, J. P.

I DO hereby forwarn all Persons not to credit any Person whatsoever in my Name, as I am determined not to pay any Debts but such as are of my own contracting, from this Day, the 5th of December, 1775.

JOHN MILLS.

PHILADELPHIA.

In CONGRESS.

Wednesday, October 18, 1775.

RESOLVED,

THAT a just and well authenticated account of the depredations committed by the ministerial troops and navy in America since last March, be collected, with proper evidence of the truth of the facts related, the number and value of the vessels, inward and outward bound, which have been seized by them since that period, as near as the number and value can be ascertained. Also the stock taken by them from different parts of the continent.

That Mr. Deane, Mr. John Adams, and Mr. Wythe, be a committee for this purpose.

A true Copy from the Minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

In CONGRESS, November 1.

RESOLVED,

That no produce of the United Colonies be exported (except from colony to colony, under the direction of the Committees of Inspection and Observation, and except from one part to another of the same colony) before the first day of March next, without the permission and order of this Congress. *Extract from the Minutes.*

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Wanted immediately on Hire,

FROM Three to Five Hundred stout NEGRO MEN, to work on the Fortifications at Dorchester, for each of whom *Ten shillings* a Day will be allowed: Also, Twenty able Cart Horses. Apply to

DAVID OLIPHANT,
WILLIAM SANDERS,
JOHN MATHEWES,
BENJAMIN WARING,
RICHARD WALTER,
RICHARD WARING,
JOHN GLAZE,

} Commissioners.

ENGINEERS, before they can determine the Angle of Elevation or Depression, to hit any Object, with a Ball, Bomb, &c. from any Piece of Artillery, must first ascertain the Object's Distance, which by the common Methods is too tedious, and sometimes impracticable, especially in the Time of Action, when the Object is continually changing its place.

A new and expeditious Method of determining distances, by a very simple Instrument, constructed upon Geometrical Principles, has been discovered, by which the nearest Distance to any visible Object may be found, without Compass, or Chain, or even moving from the Place of Observation.

Any Gentleman, tolerably acquainted with Decimals, and the Extraction of the Square Root, may in a few Hours, may be made Master of this curious, and in the present Crisis, useful Discovery, by applying to

JOHN WILSON, Master of Mathematics.

Taken up in Wando River,

A small CANOE.

The Owner proving his Property, and paying the Charges, may have her again, by applying to BENJAMIN LEWIS, Merchant, at Hatter's Island.

SALT-PETRE.

ANY Persons who understand the making this Article, and have been actually in the Business, may find good Encouragement, by applying to

WILLIAM TENNENT.

CAMDEN FLOUR;

Of an exceeding good Quality, to be sold by

Archibald Broun, & Co.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on immediately,

THE House in Colleton Square, lately possessed by EDWARD SIMONS, Esq; deceased;—also the one in the same Square, at present in the Possession of WILLIAM ALLSTON, Esq. Enquire of

WILLIAM BANBURY.

WILLIAM DONALDSON,

HAVING departed this Province for a short Time, has appointed us his Attornies, we earnestly request those indebted to him, to make as speedy Payment as the Situation of the Times will admit: And those who cannot pay, to give such Security as may be thought reasonable.—The Books and Accompts will be left at the House of Mr. JOHN DORTIN's, in Bedon's-Alley, where proper Attendance is given.

ALEXANDER ROSE,
JOHN DORSIUS.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having made some Progress in the Art of making POT and PEARL ASH, at a considerable Expence: Desires all those who may want Instructions for that Purpose, to call at Mr. BULLINE's, near the *Baptist-Meeting*, on *Ashley-River*; where they may meet with him; and at the same Time that they may serve themselves, oblige

Their most obedient humble Servant,

JOHN BACKLEY

The Ship Neptune, Captain Collins, who lately arrived at Philadelphia, brought the following Advices:

VENICE, (Italy) Auguſt 11.

HIS Excellency John Murray, Eſq; his Britannick Majeſty's Ambaſſador to the Ottoman Porte, who was returning to England, died on the 9th inſt. in the Lazaretto of this city (where he had finiſhed his quarantine) of a malignant fever with which he had been ſeized there on the 4th.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Auguſt 16. It is confidently ſaid that Sir John Blaquiere is commiſſioned to propoſe the long-dreaded land-tax, and that it will be laid before Parliament early in the next ſeſſion. The reaſon for aſking it is to be the American war. Is there an honeſt man in the kingdom will agree to this?

When the repreſentatives of a nation are bribed and corrupted by the crown, there is no ſecurity for the people but an appeal to God. This is a maxim which America ſeems to purſue with vigour; and as their cauſe is juſt, all good men hope it will be crowned with ſucceſs.

Auguſt 19. On Tueſday morning, at ſix o'clock, died, George Faulkner, Eſquire, one of the Aldermen of this city, and upwards of fifty years printer of the Dublin Journal. He was a gentleman much eſteemed by the world in general, and had many virtues which endeared him to ſociety.

BIRR, Auguſt 5. General Pitt is arrived here, where part of his regiment of 12th light dragoons are quartered, in order, it is ſaid, to have them in readineſs to ſet out ſhortly for America.

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

ADVICE has been received from Madrid, that the Chili Indians have renewed their hoſtilities againſt the Spaniards with more fury then ever; and they come ſo well armed, that there can be no doubt of their receiving arms from the Portugueſe.

Lieut. Clarke is appointed to the command of the Reſolution, which ſhip is to be fitted for ſea, and to proceed again to proſecute their diſcoveries, and make a ſettlement on a large iſland in the South Sea, and to carry back Omiah the Otaheite, which place in their laſt voyage, they made their general rendezvous.

We hear it is under conſideration to pay the crew of the above ſhip double wages, on account of their good behaviour, which has been repreſented to his Majeſty in the moſt favourable light, by their late worthy commander, Capt. Cook. Several of the hands have already been appointed warrant officers by the Lords of the Admiralty.

Intereſt is making for returning Alderman Oliver to the court of Aldermen on Michaelmas-day, as one of the perſons for them to make choice of as Lord Mayor for the enſuing year.

AUGUST 23.

Yeſterday a Board of Ordinance was held, at the breaking up of which expreſſes were immediately ſent to the engineers of the Tower, Woolwich, &c. for the expediting ſeveral hundred tons of ordinance ſtores to be ſent to America.

AUGUST 24.

Another draught will ſoon be made from the royal train of artillery to ſend to America.

A great quantity of woollen cloaths, of different kinds, are preparing with the utmoſt expedition to be ſent to Boſton, for the uſe of the army under the command of General Gage.

AUGUST 25.

There are now 74 men of war fitting out in the different dock-yards for the North-American ſtation, none exceeding 50 guns.

Wedneſday ſe'nnight, fourteen private men of the regiment of blue, horſe, on Dublin duty, and forty-ſeven of the royal regiment of artillery, went to Dublin-caſtle, and offered themſelves as volunteers to ſerve in the Royal American army under General Gage.

A correſpondent deſires to know, whether the miniſtry have ſecured a ſeven years peace in Europe, that their buſineſs in America may meet with no interruption before they have totally extirpated the Americans, and deſtroyed all the Britiſh troops.

Nothing further of the Petition brought over by Mr. Penn, except that Mr. Penn has had another audience of the King, in company with the Generals Amherſt, Haldimand, &c. but nothing of this conference tranſpires. Whatever may be the conſequence of this petition, Mr. Amherſt's plan of operations is adopted, and will be carried on with vigour, if pacific meaſures do not take place. The plan is to have a ſtrong body of forces in America, whoſe orders are to act with ſuch caution as to leave nothing to hazard,——by this means the Provincials muſt be obliged to keep numerous forces in the field, a circumſtance which will ſooner diſtreſs them than any loſs they can meet with in a field of action.

Governor Penn is ſaid to have declined the viſits of ſeveral eminent perſons both in the miniſterial and liberty intereſts, being determined to act conformably to the reſolutions of the Congreſs, without giving room for ſuppoſition of his being influenced by the advocates of any party on this ſide the atlantic.

AUGUST 26.

It is a certain fact, that the militia of the different counties of this kingdom will be embodied as ſoon as the harveſt is got in.

Orders are iſſued by the maſter of the ordnance for ſhipping 20,000 wt. of bullets, with a quantity of cannon balls at the tower, for the uſe of his Majeſty's army in America.

There are now gone, and going, more artillery to America, than was laſt war, which is proof ſufficient that government is determined to cruſh rebellion, *i. e.* conſtitutional freedom.

It is ſaid that two regiments at Boſton are ordered home, on account of their diſlike to the ſervice.

A French man of war of 48 guns, named the Virgin Mary, is loſt on the coaſt of Ireland, and all the crew, except nine, who were taken up by an Iriſh fiſhing boat, periſhed; there was on board the above ſhip, uniforms, fire-arms, and a large quantity of gun-powder, ſaid to have been deſigned for the provincial army in America.

We are informed, that Governor Pownal's ſoliciting the agency at Boſton, was merely to have it in his power to ſerve the province at this GRAND CRISIS! however the inſidious HUTCHINSONIAN may inſinuate to the country.

A military gentleman is much aſtoniſhed that our Sovereign Lord the King takes ſo much pains to perſuade either Lord Townſhend or Sir Jeffery Amherſt to take the command in America, when Lord George Sackville (the hero of Minden) would undoubtedly go, and with great pleaſure "puniſh thoſe rebels (as he expreſſed himſelf in Parliament) with MORE than Roman ſeverity."

AUGUST 28.

It is imagined, that a certain PROCLAMATION will give great ſatisfaction to multitudes of his Majeſty's liege ſubjects in his dominions of——FRANCE.

Miniſtry wiſh for nothing more earneſtly than that proclamations ſhould paſs for laws in England, as royal edicts do in France, Spain, and Turky. In this fond hope, they have attempted to frighten us from writing, or ſpeaking, in favour of the brave, generous Americans—but let Miniſtry be informed, that Engliſhmen will never pay any regard to proclamations that aſſert *what is not conformable to the fundamental principles of the conſtitution.* Whenever it is clearly proved, that arms *may not legally* be born in defence of violated charters—in ſupport of trials *by Juries of the Vicinage*—and for the preſervation of freedom and happineſs—the abdicated Stuarts may juſtly term the Whigs, rebels, who ſeated this family on the throne, and who have ſupported them with their blood. If the Americans are rebels, the Stuarts have been hardly dealt with. *If there was need* of this proclamation *to deem them rebels*, they are no more rebels, now, than they were *prior to its publication*, for a proclamation is *no law in England*; thanks be to Heaven, *and the arms of our fore-fathers!*—Let Miniſtry try the point, by arraigning ſome friend to liberty, and trying him for high treaſon. Inform them that they cannot bring a criminal proceſs into Weſtminſter-Hall—and that an Old Baily Jury will ſhew, by their acquittal of the priſoner, that they will ſupport the conſtitution, in defiance of the frowns of tyrannical miniſters.

As many cautious people think that the late proclamation is anſwerable to the French King's Edict, and that they cannot ſo much as whiſper politics, for fear of a letter de Cachet, a correſpondent has ſent us the following ſhort definition of a proclamation, as it is eſtabliſhed under the Engliſh conſtitution—"In Henry the Eighth's time (ſays he) and in ſome reigns before and after, proclamations frequently had the force of acts of parliament, but ever ſince the revolution they only paſs for King's opinions."

Another proclamation is ſhortly expected to make its appearance, in order to forbid the ſcurrilous publications, with which the friends of adminiſtration ſay the public prints daily abound.

There is ſomething cowardly in our preſent conteſt with America, as they are in no condition to make reprizals by invading Great-Britain. With nations poſſeſt of the means of annoying us, by making this country the ſeat of war, we are very cautious how we engage, and are more ready to bear repeated injuries than reſent one; witneſs the affair of Falkland's Iſles, an everlaſting blot in the eſcutcheon of Old England.

It is now confidently reported, that at the meeting of parliament, the land-tax will be raiſed an additional ſhilling in the pound.

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam.

"A report of Europe's being involved in a general war, has been ſo univerſally believed all over Holland, that it is now looked upon as a certainty, and the conſequence is, that all the moneied people, who have caſh in the foreign funds, have determined to withdraw it immediately; and the fear is even ſo general, that our ſtocks have fallen, as our merchants think their monies ſafeſt in their own hands.

A gentleman lately returned from a tour in the weſt of England, informs us, that had it not been for the very large ſupplies of American wheat imported from that continent, the poor inhabitants of the ſeveral clothing towns of Wootton, Durſley, Stroud-Water, Cam, and others, between Briſtol and Glouceſter, muſt have periſhed for want of bread, as they have had no other but ſuch as had been made from American wheat for the laſt ten years.

AUGUST 30.

One unvaried ſacrifice of our national honour and dignity has taken place in every tranſaction of foreign politics from 1760 to this day. The houſe of Bourbon, almoſt deſtroyed, and ſprawling at our feet, was taken by the hand, and treated as conquered France had been before by the Jacobite miniſtry of Queen Anne. We courted the enemy we had deſtroyed, and hurried through a peace which gave up all the glorious advantages of the war. The Canada bills and the Manilla ranſom were the next negociations we held. The ſeiſure of Corſica, and the deſpicable figure made by the nation in Europe by a mock explanation with the Duke de Choiſeul on that affair, in which the French miniſter was complimented by turning Lord Shelburne out of office, will not ſoon be forgotten. The affair of Falkland's-Iſlands, in which the ſtrongeſt inſult was pocketed, and the government ſat down bullied, but contented, left another ſtain upon our honour, which different meaſures muſt wipe out. The diviſion of Poland was beheld with as much indifference as the annexation of Corſica to the crown of France. The general line of our foreign politics has been uniform, it has been one continued ſacrifice—one unvaried ſcene of meanneſs and narrow views.

It is ſaid that letters of recall are preparing for Lord Harcourt, who is to aſſume a principal poſt in adminiſtration; and that a nobleman has been nominated to ſucceed him as Lord Lieutenant of a neighbouring kingdom.

Great pains have been taken with the common ſoldiers at Boſton, to give them juſt ideas of the quarrel betwixt this country and America, particularly ſince the arrival of General Burgoyne amongſt them, and they are now ſo thoroughly convinced that legiſlation implies taxation, and that America is virtually repreſented, that they are determined to engage, with the utmoſt military alacrity, on this principle, as the General has well obſerved in his letter to his brother Lee; of ſuch ſingular uſe are the powers of oratory and eloquence, which can penetrate the groſſeſt matter, and convey intelligence and ſcience to ſtupidity and ignorance.—*Credat qui vult non ego.*

They write from Amſterdam, that the price of all kinds of ordnance and naval ſtores have been greatly advanced within theſe few weeks, in all the ports of Holland.

So far are thoſe general reflections thrown upon the Scots, as unanimouſly abetting the oppreſſion of America, from being true, that by a gentleman who arrived from Edinburgh, we are informed, that in almoſt every company he found very able and ſpirited defenders of our brethren beyond the Atlantic; and verily believed that in the city of Edinburgh there were eight out of ten for the Americans. A plain proof that thouſands of our countrymen on the other ſide Tweed are as ſuſceptible of the love of freedom and principles of genuine whiggiſm as ourſelves.

Extract of a letter from New-Caſtle, Auguſt 26.

"As the preſs ought to be "a reward to thoſe that "do well, as well as a terror to evil doers," we ought to take notice of the noble and diſintereſted conduct of two very reſpectable gentlemen, John Addiſon, of Whitby, Eſq; and Thomas Maude, of this town, who have rejected every offer of employment for their ſhips in the government ſervice, for the purpoſes of the American war, although they are deeply engaged in ſhipping, and the times are very bad in that article."

Twenty-one ſerjeants from the foot guards ſent out to recruit, are gone to Ireland; and as faſt as they raiſe men, they are to be forwarded immediately to America, to fill up the number wanted to complete thoſe regiments which ſuffered moſt in the engagement there. They are gone alone with orders to make corporals themſelves of the firſt men they enliſt; five guineas bounty is now given, which is more than was paid for raiſing men all the laſt war.

Some diſpatches were on Wedneſday received from Lord Grantham, which ſeemed to alarm the Miniſtry, and a report was current, that one in high office had been heard to ſay, that we ſhould be ſhortly involved in a Spaniſh war.

SEPTEMBER 1.

Yeſterday morning the Spaniſh Ambaſſador had a long conference with the Earl of Rochford, on the ſubject of diſpatches juſt received from his court.

A ruptore with Spain is now more confidently talked of, than at any time ſince the concluſion of the late peace.

A private letter from Paris, ſays, "the Spaniards have for ſome time been tampering with the French Court, in order to force them to begin a rupture with the Engliſh; but the pacific diſpoſition of the Grand Monarque and his Miniſters give them not the leaſt hopes of ſucceeding. In ſhort, if they are for war, they muſt begin the game themſelves."

Yeſterday evening a counſil was held at the Cockpit, Whitehall, ſaid to be on American affairs, when moſt of the officers of ſtate aſſiſted.

The King of Pruſſia, we hear, threatens to aſſiſt the rebellious Americans with military ſtores of all kinds, and officers, if the demands he has on Lord Bute's adminiſtration be not immediately liquidated and diſcharged; and in caſe any of his ſhips ſhould be ſeized or ſtopped, he means to take poſſeſſion of the electorate of Hanover, till he is paid the ſum of 876,000l. which are the arrears due, as he ſays—his demand is much greater, but the remainder he forbears to inſiſt on, as he intends to appropriate it to the diſcharge of the Sileſia loan.

A letter from Paris, Auguſt 25, ſays, "the poſt is juſt in, and brings an account of a dangerous inſurrection in Spain, on account of the expedition againſt Algiers." Further particulars are eagerly expected.

Wedneſday upwards of 300 barrels of gun-powder were ſhipped off from the Tower for America, together with ſeveral pieces of cannon and their carriages.

Adjutant General Gates, who is Adjutant General of the provincials, is allowed by all the Britiſh officers, who know any thing of him, or of ſervice, to be one of the braveſt and beſt diſciplined officers in Europe.

A very loyal and dutiful addreſs has been ſent over from the Inhabitants of the colony of Nova Scotia, acknowledging the ſupremacy of the Britiſh legiſlature, and declaring their readineſs to ſubmit to whatever taxes Parliament ſhall lay upon them.

SEPTEMBER 2.

The recruiting officers in Ireland meet with uncommon ſucceſs in raiſing the Roman Catholic army in that kingdom, to act againſt the Americans, owing to the bounty being larger than has been given on any former occaſion.

It may not be unſeaſonable to hint to our Governors the great danger of truſting the Catholics of Ireland with arms upon any pretence whatever, for if they get the habit of uſing them under the command of officers of their own perſuaſion, the government may reſt aſſured, that they will turn them againſt the perſons they deem their oppreſſors, the preſent ruling power of that kingdom. If they are to be ſelected out of all his Majeſty's ſubjects of both kingdoms, to reduce Engliſh Proteſtants, they ſhould at all events be commanded by Proteſtant officers.

The 9th regiment of dragoons, Col. Mocher's, is to be made Light Horſe, and has received orders to lower the ſize of its men; and the 3d, or the Prince of Wales's regiment of dragoon guards, has received the ſame orders, in conſequence of an application from General Gage, who, it is ſaid, is ſenſible of the great utility of light armed troops. It is ſuppoſed for the ſake of expedition, that they will be mounted in America, as General Gage deſires they may be ſent as ſoon as poſſible.

The following Paragraphs printed in *Italics* are copied from GAINE's New-York Gazettee.

As a proof that the American non-importations affect our manufactures in no great degree, we are aſſured from people of the firſt conſequence in Mancheſter, that the orders for goods are ſo large, that they cannot be executed for ſeveral months to come, although the quantity now made, is in proportion to the year 1764 as five to one. At Birmingham and Sheffield alſo, their hands are full of work.

So far are the French from encouraging the Americans, they now begin to be alarmed at their growing power; and it is no leſs true that that court, but a few weeks ago, gave orders, that the Troops of his Majeſty of Great-Britain, might be furniſhed with every neceſſary the French ſettlements in America afforded; in conſequence of which General Gage's army has received many ſeaſonable ſupplies of proviſion, &c. at a very reaſonable price.

Wedneſday a Council was held on ſpecial affairs at St. James's relative to the taking more foreign troops into pay, in his Majeſty's dominions.

Extract of a Letter from Montreal, July 10.

"The Martial Law is now inforced, the Canadians are enrolled as Militia, and officers appointed them by the Governor; the merchants here have formed themſelves into a company commanded by Major Robertſon, Capt. Porteus Gray, and Lieut. Todd. The Canadians are in general averſe to be commanded by their nobles; but ſay, give them Britiſh Officers, and they will go any where.——This town has been full of Indians for ſome time paſt, who are come to offer their ſervice to the Governor."

A ſhort sketch of the preſent ſtate of Europe:—America in open rebellion; Pruſſia and Denmark conſulting how they may promote it; Holland upon the watch to ſide either with England or America, as may be moſt likely to turn to its advantage; France and Spain preparing to give England a deſperate wound the firſt opportunity; and, poor Old England running over head and ears in debt. *London Packet.*

It is computed, that ſhould the American war continue but for three years, the expence of the very naval and military force, neceſſary to complete the reduction of that continent, will amount to at leaſt ten millions ſterling, over and above our uſual peace eſtabliſhment. Add to this at leaſt as much more, which we ſhall loſe in trade, commerce, and manufactures, beſides the lives, on the loweſt computation, of 100 000 gallant Engliſhmen — What have we to balance againſt ſuch calamities? Twelve flouriſhing and induſtrious provinces, reduced to a deſert, depopulated towns, uncultivated fields, ſtarving widows, deſerted infants, rotten ſhips, a nominal tax of 300,000l. per annum, of which ten pounds will not reach the royal coffers for ten years, ſtarving manufacturers, and parliamentary ſupremacy.—In the words of an author of great authority, I believe there are ſeveral things *right* that are *not expedient*.

SEPTEMBER 7.

We are informed, that in purſuance of a reſolution taken by the General Congreſs at Philadelphia, ſeveral letters have been received in town by American gentlemen of conſequence, who have taken refuge here from the troubles in their native country, requiring their immediate return, under penalty of confiſcation of their eſtates.

Orders are given for ſhipping a conſiderable quantity of goods on board a tranſport for America, which are to be given to the Chiefs of the Michmack and Labradore, and alſo the Chiefs of other Indian tribes in alliance with Great-Britain.

An evening paper ſays, "It is currently reported that letters from a certain popular Alderman to his friends in America have been intercepted, and conveyed to the weſt end of the town; when, it is ſaid, an order was iſſued for the alderman to appear before the P——y C——l."

It is the avowed purpoſe of miniſtry to purſue the moſt rigorous meaſures againſt the Americans.

There is ſo much ſecrecy in the expedition intended, that a noble Lord at the head of the Admiralty writes all orders himſelf.

Some regulations are on the eve of taking place in the Admiralty and Navy, greatly to the advantage of ſailors in general, in order to avoid, if poſſible, the neceſſity of iſſuing preſs warrants.

It is ſaid government have reſolved to augment the army in America this autumn, or before ſpring, to 25000 Britiſh troops.

The political converſation at the weſt end of the town turns chiefly on the appointment of a new chancellor. It is affirmed for a fact, that Mr. Alexander Wedderburne is actually appointed to the ſeals, in conſequence of which a patent for a peerage is ſaid to be making out.

Yeſterday his Majeſty in council was pleaſed to order that the Parliament ſhould be farther prorogued to Tueſday, October the twenty-fourth, then to ſit for the diſpatch of buſineſs, and a proclamation will be iſſued accordingly.

It is ſaid that as ſoon as Parliament meets, a price will be ſet on the heads of the Generals Waſhington, Lee, and Putnam, in the rebel army.

SEPTEMBER 9.

Thurſday morning the Lords Sandwich, Dartmouth, Rochford, and Governor *Hutchinſon*, were ſent for to Kew, where they had a long conference with his Majeſty, and then returned to town.

Thurſday laſt a very large entry was made at the Cuſtom-houſe, for Halifax in Nova-Scotia, ſaid to be the largeſt made to that province, at one time, ſince the eſtabliſhment of it; 287,000lb. weight of tobacco was alſo entered inwards.

The Sterling Caſtle man of war, of 50 guns, at Chatham, is ordered to be fitted immediately for America.

Yeſterday the Experiment man of war of 70 guns, having compleated her compliment of men, fell down from Poorfleet to the Downs, in order to proceed to America. This ſhip is ſaid to be one of the compleateſt veſſels in his Majeſty's ſervice; ſhe has a hundred oxen, and two hundred ſheep, and a conſiderable quantity of preſerved vegetables on board for the uſe of the army at Boſton.

The Carcaſe and Racehorſe ſloops of war, which are arrived at Woolwich from Africa, are going to be converted into bomb ketches, which they originally were; they are the only two bomb ketches remaining in the navy, the others being ſold out ſince the late war.

On the 4th inſtant ſailed from Falmouth, with a fair wind, his Majeſty's frigate Lizard, for Quebec, with diſpatches for Governor Carleton; and it is reported that ſhe carries orders for raiſing 10,000 men immediately, to be ſent to the aſſiſtance of General Gage.

Two ſhips were taken up this week by government, which are ordered to Ireland, to be laden with potatoes for the army at Boſton.

A veſſel is ſtopped at Graveſend with 3000 l. in money, beſides a quantity of naval ſtores, ſaid to be bound to America for the Provincials.

Extract of a Letter from Goſport, Auguſt 25.

"Information having been given here of many thouſand ſtands of arms, ammunition, and ſeveral tons of gunpowder, being on board the Dutch man of war which has been here for ſome time wind-bound to Gibraltar, proper perſons were ſent on board, who ſeized the ſame, and lodged it on board the guardſhips at this port; and ſhe this morning proceded on her voyage.

Extract of a Letter from Chatham, Auguſt 25.

"Sunday laſt ſailed from hence his Majeſty's frigate Liverpool, of 28 guns, Capt. Bellew, bound for America; ſhe is to ſtop at Blackſtakes to take in her powder and guns.

Extract of a Letter from Chatham, September 4.

"Orders are received here for his Majeſty's frigate Boreas, of 28 guns, to be ſheathed and fitted with the greateſt expedition, ſhe being to go to America.

"His Majeſty's frigate Syren, of 28 guns, Capt. Furneaux, is taken into dock to be ſheathed, ſhe being likewiſe to go to America.

SEPTEMBER 11.

It is confidently reported, that ſhould a reinforcement of troops be neceſſary to ſubdue America, twenty thouſand Swiſs are to be taken into the pay of government.

Inſurrections of a very alarming and dangerous nature are dreaded in Ireland, in the courſe of the enſuing ſpring, if troops be not ſent over from this country to replace the Iriſh regiments ſerving in America.

SEPTEMBER 12.

Advice is ſaid to be received from the Hague of ſeveral Dutch veſſels, laden with warlike ſtores, ſuppoſed for America, though cleared out as if bound for the Mediterranean.

It is aſſerted, that a number of petitions are preparing to be preſented to the Houſe of Commons at the enſuing meeting, requeſting that meaſures may be taken to reſtore tranquility between Great-Britain and the American Colonies.

Yeſterday 200 horſes paſſed over London and Weſtminſter bridges, in order to be put on board a tranſport ſhip going with proviſions and ſtores to America.

A report is current, and gains ground among the merchants, that the troops will not winter at Boſton: but the province they are to move to is not clear; ſome ſay Rhode-Iſland will be the Head-Quarters, others New-York, with Long-Iſland, as it lays ſo contiguous.

The following intelligence may be depended on, as it has been ſent by unqueſtionable authority.—"Letters of recall are ſent to General Gage, and General Howe is appointed to the chief in command at Boſton. Some propoſals are alſo tranſmitted, which are to be imparted to General Waſhington, commander in chief of the Provincial forces. They are, however, not ſufficiently conciliatory to warrant the ſuppoſition of cordial acceptance on the part of the Colonies."

No leſs than nine different plans are now handing about, for effecting a reconciliation with the Colonies. They are to be recommended to the conſideration of the great by their reſpective authors.

Five thouſand troops are clandeſtinely ſhipped in Ireland, and are abſolutely cleared for Boſton.

SEPTEMBER 14.

Yeſterday eight very reſpectable merchants of Manchester waited on his Majeſty at St. James's, being introduced by the Earl of Suffolk, with a dutiful and loyal addreſs, offering his Majeſty the ſum of 600,000 l. to enable his Majeſty to carry on the war againſt the Americans, and expreſſing their warm attachment to his Majeſty and the Royal Family, &c. which was very graciouſly received.

BIRMINGHAM, Auguſt 31.

Extract of a Letter from Liverpool, dated Aug. 27.

Laſt Friday evening ſome ſailors had been engaged on board a Guineaman fitting out in one of the docks at Liverpool, having finiſhed her rigging demanded their wages, at the rate of 30s. per month, for which they were engaged, but were given to underſtand by the owners, that as there were plenty of hands to be had, they would give but 20s. upon which they returned on board the veſſel, and in a ſhort time after cut and demoliſhed the whole of the rigging, and left it on the deck. A party of conſtables immediately ſeized nine of the principles, and brought them before the magiſtrates, who committed them to priſon; upon which a great number of ſailors (ſuppoſed to be upwards of 2000) armed with hand-ſpikes, clubs, &c. proceeded to the gaol, the windows of which they ſoon deſtroyed; upon this the riot act was read to them, which having no effect, as they were determined to reſcue their companions or deſtroy the gaol, eight of them were accordingly diſmiſſed, with whom they marched off in triumph; but upon muſtering, and finding one had been detained, they inſtantly returned to the priſon and brought him off, together with a woman, who had been alſo committed for aiding and aſſiſting in the riot; when, after parading and terrifying the inhabitants 'til near twelve o'clock, they diſperſed, and on Saturday morning all was quiet.

Letter from Liverpool, dated Auguſt 30, received by Saturday's poſt.

"Sir,

"The whole town is in the greateſt confuſion! You know there are a great number of Guinea ſhips that go from this port; but ſince the preſent diſturbances in America, as ſoon as they return, they are laid up, there being now no ſale for ſlaves; this, together with the arrival of ſeveral Greenlandmen, have thrown as many as 3000 ſailors out of employ in this port. The merchants, on this account, have lowered their wages, which occaſioned the ſailors to riſe in great bodies, and they immediately went to all the ſhips that were ready to ſail, and unrigged them; this has been practiſed for four nights ſucceſſively. Yeſterday they all met in a body in 'Change time, to offer terms to the merchants, but on being refuſed, they threatened to pull down the 'Change that night. The Magiſtrates and merchants planted 120 perſons armed, in the 'Change; and at nine o'clock laſt night the ſailors ſurrounded it, and were fired on from within. There were two ſailors killed and ſeveral wounded. I reckoned this morning ſixteen holes in one of Miſs Williamſon's ſhutters, and many of the balls were found in the ſhop; many other ſhops round the 'Change ſhared the ſame fate. The ſailors now grew deſperate, on account of ſome of their party being killed and wounded; and this morning they have broke open warehouſes for powder and muſkets. At one o'clock they ſurrounded the 'Change, all armed, ſome with muſkets, and others with cutlaſſes, together with three cannon; they then hoiſted the bloody flag, and began to fire on the 'Change. How it will end I cannot tell, but have given you the earlieſt information; further particulars you may depend on by Friday's poſt. Yours, &c.——" P. S. All the houſes are ſhut up."

Extract of a Letter from Liverpool, Sept. 1.

"laſt of the 30th ended with telling you, that the ſailors had ſurrounded the Exchange; they fired ſix rounds with muſkets, and ſix cannon, having provided themſelves with three pieces more then I mentioned in my letter. One of the cannon was fixed in Caſtle-ſtreet, between the houſes of Mr. Warren and Mr. Cordeux, and being pretty large, and the ſtreet narrow, the houſes were ſo ſhook by it, that there is ſcarce a whole pain of glaſs in the neighbourhood. From the Exchange they went to the houſe of a merchant in Whitechapel; a party forced in, and threw all the furniture out of the windows, which thoſe in the ſtreet broke and cut to pieces. From thence they proceeded to another merchant's hard by, where they repeated the ſame; and finding plenty of liquors in the cellar, they drank till they were quite diſabled; on which they returned to the Ladies Walk, their place of rendezvous. Yeſterday afternoon a party of ſoldiers arrived here, and laſt night and this morning they have taken up all they could: ſo that there are now between forty and fifty of the ſailors in cuſtody, and the town is ſomewhat quieter.—I ſhall write again on Monday next."

On Friday laſt arrived here incog. on his tour through England, the Prince of Holſtein, Nephew to the Empreſs of Ruſſia; who after viewing the Scho, and other principal manufactories, at which his Highneſs expreſſed great ſatisfaction, continued his route to Hagley, &c.

An expreſs arrived yeſterday morning at the Admiralty from Liverpool, for which ſome Lieutenants of the navy ſet out on Saturday to enliſt ſailors for his Majeſty's ſervice.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1.

IN CONGRESS *Saturday July 13 1775.*

WHEREAS the government of Great-Britain hath prohibited the exportation of ARMS and AMMUNITION to any of the plantations, and endeavoured to prevent other nations from ſupplying us.

Reſolved, That for the better ſupplying theſe colonies with the neceſſary means of defending their rights, every veſſel importing Gun Powder, Salt-Petre or Sulphur, provided they bring with the Sulphur four times as much Salt-Petre, Braſs Field Pieces, or good muſkets fitted with bayonets, within nine months from the date of this Reſolution, ſhall be permitted to load and export the produce of theſe Colonies, to the value of ſuch powder and ſtores aforeſaid, the Non-Exportation Agreement notwithſtanding; and it is recommended to the Committees of the ſeveral provinces to inſpect the military ſtores ſo imported, and to eſtimate a generous price for the ſame, according to their goodneſs, and permit the importer of ſuch powder and other Military Stores aforeſaid, to export the value thereof and no more, in produce of any kind.

A true Copy from the Minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

IN CONGRESS, *Wedneſday, November 8, 1775.*

Reſolved, That all letters to and from the Delegates of the United Colonies during the ſeſſions of Congreſs paſs and be carried free of poſtage, the members having engaged upon their honour not to frank or encloſe any letters but their own.

NOVEMBER 9.

By authentic intelligence from London by the laſt veſſel, we learn, that on the 21ſt of Auguſt, a copy of the petition to the King, which was ſent from the Congreſs by Mr. R. Penn, was ſent to the Secretary of State for America, and on the firſt of September, the firſt moment that was permitted, the original was preſented to him, which his Lordſhip promiſed to deliver to his Majeſty.

His Lordſhip was preſſed to obtain an anſwer, but thoſe who preſented it were told, "THAT AS HIS MAJESTY DID NOT RECEIVE IT ON THE THRONE, NO ANSWER WOULD BE GIVEN.

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

NEW-YORK, Nov. 6.

The ſhip Glaſgow, Capt. Townſhend, which arrived on Tueſday laſt with two hundred paſſengers, to ſettle in this province, is ſent by the Commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Aſia, to Boſton, agreeable to ſome orders received from Admiral Greaves.

The following is what Capt. Mowatt ſent the People of Falmouth, ſoon after his arrival before that Town.

Canceaux, Falmouth, Oct. 16, 1775.

"After ſo many premeditated attacks on the legal prerogative of the beſt of Sovereigns, after the repeated inſtances you have experienced in Britain's long forbearance of the rod of correction, and the manifeſt and paternal extention of her hands, to embrace again and again, have been regarded as vain and nugatory; and in place of a dutiful and grateful return to your King, and parent ſtate, you have been guilty of the moſt unpardonable rebellion, ſupported by the ambition of a ſet of deſigning men, whoſe inſidious views have cruelly impoſed on the credulity of their fellow-creatures; and at laſt have brought the whole into the ſame dilemma: Which leads me to feel, not a little, the woes of the innocent of them in particular, on the preſent occaſion, from my having it in orders to execute a juſt puniſhment on the town of Falmouth, in the name of which authority, I previouſly warn you to remove without delay, the human ſpecies out of the ſaid Town, for which purpoſe I give you the time of two hours, at the period of which, a red pennant will be hoiſted at the main-top-gallant-maſt head, with a gun. But ſhould your imprudence lead you to make the leaſt reſiſtance, you will in that caſe free me of that humanity ſo ſtrongly pointed out in my orders, as well as in my inclination. I do alſo obſerve, that all thoſe who did on a former occaſion fly to the King's ſhip under my command, for protection, that the ſame door is now open to receive them.

The officer who will deliver this letter, I expect to return immediately unmoleſted. I am, &c.

H. MOWETT.

JOHN STEVENS informs me of a gray Mare, about five Years old, about twelve Hands high, and is branded on the off Buttock M.

Richard King, of Long-Cane, informs me of a Flea-bitten gray Mare, about thirteen Hands high, branded on the mounting Buttock R. R.——The Owners of the above Strays muſt prove their Properties before

ANDREW NEEL, J. P.

JOSEPH ATKINSON,

Continues to keep open his Store, in Charles-Town as formerly, and has on Hand for Sale, the following Articles, viz.

SUperfine Broad Cloths, Shalloons, Durants, Velverets, Serge Deniſms, black Laſtings, Corduroys Marſillas Quilting, ſuperfine Iriſh Linens, Coſt from 4s. 6d. to 6s. Sterling per Yard, black, blue and white Sattin Ladies Coats and Shoes, Silk, Sattin and Cloth Cloaks, plain and Pariſnet Gauzes, Damask Table Linen and Napkins, white border'd Handkerchiefs, India Taffaties and Perſians of various Colours, Silk and Cotton Hoſe, Childrens Worſted ditto, Mens Cotton and Worſted Caps, two neat Caſes of Silver handled Knives and Forks, Womens Beaver and Chip Hatts, Marſillas quilted Coats, Ermine, Book Muſlins, ſtriped and thick ditto, Girls ſtuff Shoes, Chip Hats for covering, Crimſon and Scarlet Hair Shag, Bombazines, Gloves and Ribbons a good Aſſortment, Complete Sets of Table and Tea China, Locks, Bolts, Hinges, Spits, and ſundry other Articles in the Ironmongery Way, which he ſells at his uſual low Advance.

The Times make it uncertain how long he will be able to keep his Store open in Town, therefore would be glad to receive the Orders of his Cuſtomers as ſoon as poſſible for any of the above Articles.

N. B. Conſiderable Allowance will be made to any Perſon taking to a large Amount for Caſh, and any one purchaſing the Whole, ſhall have them a good Bargain.

CHARLES-TOWN, November 18, 1775.

AGREEABLE to the Directions of an Act of the General Assembly of this Province, intituled, "An ACT, to regulate the PRICE and ASSIZE of BREAD:"

I HAVE enquired the Price of FLOUR, and find that imported from the *Northern* Colonies, to be at SIX POUNDS FIFTEEN SHILLINGS, per Hundred Pounds Weight, and *Carolina* Flour at FOUR POUNDS and FIFTEEN SHILLINGS (being both ſifted by the Bakers); at which Price the HALF CROWN Loaves muſt weigh as follows:

Of NORTHWARD Flour.	lb.	oz.	dr.	Of CAROLINA Flour.	lb.	oz.	d.
WHITE,	1	10	8	WHITE,	1	0	0
WHEATEN,	2	7	12	WHEATEN,	3	0	0
HOUSHOLD,	3	5	0	HOUSHOLD,	4	0	0

Of which all Bakers of Bread are required to take due Notice. GEORGE SHEED, *Commiſſary-General.*

GEORGIA, November 1, 1775.

To all Men in all civilized Kingdoms, States, Provinces, Colonies, and Iſlands;

PATRICK MACKAY, Eſquire, of the Iſland of SAPPELLO, in the Province of GEORGIA, hereby GIVES NOTICE of a moſt daring and flagitious Robbery and Piracy, and requeſts their Aid and Aſſiſtance to ſeize, ſtop, and bring to Puniſhment the Perpetrators of the Crime to be ſet forth at large in this Advertiſement, for the public Good of all commercial Countries, as well as for the Recovery of his own Property.

About Eleven o'Clock on the Night of Tueſday, the Thirty-firſt Day of October, 1775, nine armed men came on board a Schooner, then lying moored off the Point of Sapello, in the Province of Georgia, cut both her cables, (which were all that were on board) and proceeded immediately to Sea. Of the Perpetrators of this Piracy, two only are yet known, viz. SAMUEL PRICE, and SAMUEL WELLS.—PRICE, is a ſhort ſlim Man, rather well made, about thirty-five Years of Age, and was lately Maſter and Owner of a Coaſting Schooner in this Province.—WELLS, is a tall, ſlender, young Man, about twenty-five Years of Age, and was born in Rhode-Iſland.

There were on board the Schooner, at the Time when the Pirates boarded her, a white Man, John Bacon, and three Negro Men; when they got near the Bar, they put on board a Boat belonging to the Schooner the abovementioned John Bacon, and two of the Negroes; the other Negro Fellow, named JACK, (who is about five Feet eight Inches high) they carried off with them.

The Schooner is fifty-three Feet Keel, twenty-two Feet Beam, and about nine Feet in the Hold; ſhe is quite new, built in South-Carolina, may carry about three hundred Barrels of Rice, her Stern ſquare and painted light blue, had bright Sides, and ſix Port Holes, and two Quarter Lights on each Side. The Ports and Deadlights were not painted, nor the Windows ſaſhed; neither was there any Joiner's Work done in her Cabbin, being juſt out of the Builder's Hands. She is taunt rigged, with Topmaſts ſtanding; but had no Yards across; her Foreſail new, and her Mainſail and Jib half worn. The Hook over her Bowſprit had been carried away, and was fixed with an Hawſer. She was lately purchaſed by the Subſcriber at the Marſhal's Sale in Savannah in Georgia.

When the Schooner was boarded by the abovementioned Pirates, ſhe was in Ballaſt; the only Proviſions then on board were, about five Buſhels of Potatoes, and a few Caſks of Water. From their being ſo ſcantily provided, they may be obliged to put into ſome Port or Inlet on the Coaſt of North America, in order to procure, by Theft, a freſh Supply; it will, therefore, behoove all Perſons on the Coaſt to keep a good Look-out, in order to prevent their accompliſhing any ſuch Purpoſe; or they may probably offer the abovementioned Negro Fellow Jack for Sale, that they may, with the Purchaſe Money, procure Neceſſaries.

A Reward of Fifty Dollars,

Is hereby offered to any Perſon who ſhall apprehend and bring to Juſtice the abovementioned Samuel Price, Samuel Wells, and their Accomplices; alſo a Reward of FIFTY DOLLARS for the Recovery of the Negro Fellow Jack, and likewiſe a reaſonable and generous Salvage for recovering and delivering the ſaid Schooner to Mr. Alexander Roſe, Merchant, in Charles-Town, South Carolina, or to me, in Georgia; to be awarded and determined upon by any three Merchants or indifferent Perſons, or otherwiſe according to Law or Cuſtom.

PATRICK MACKAY.

Wanted immediately, on Hire,

ANY Number of able-bodied Negro Men, for the Public Works, on Charles-Town-Neck, near the Quarter-Houſe, for whom Seven Shillings and Six-pence per Day will be allowed, and Proviſions found, and Payment made monthly or oftener if their Owners deſire it. Apply in Charles-Town to Col. George Gabriel Powel; or, on the Spot, to

GEORGE ROUT,
Clerk to the Commiſſioners for the above Work.

Ferguſon's Swamp, St. John's Pariſh, June 1, 1775.

RUN-AWAY from the Subſcriber, the two following NEGROES, viz. JOB and MAURIS;—JOB, is about five Feet high, of a yelloviſh Caſt, round, and very hairy about the Face; he had Iron Clogs on both his Legs when he abſconded, is this Country born, ſpeaks very good Engliſh, and about 35 Years of Age—a Field Slave, and well known in St. John's Pariſh:—It is thought he will make to his old Range, Winyah and Blackmingo.—MAURIS, is a Lad about 18 Years old, tall, and well made, of a yelloviſh Complexion, Country born, and is ſuppoſed to be harboured at Doct. Chandler's Plantation, near Dorcheſter, as he has a Mother and other Relations there:—Each of them had on when they went away, Oſnabrugs Shirts, Trowſers, and Breeches of white Plains.——Whoever apprehends the above Runaways, and will deliver them to me, or the Warden of the Work-Houſe, in Charles-Town, ſhall receive a Reward of TEN POUNDS Currency for each; or if any white Perſon can give Information of their being harboured by ſuch, a further Reward of FIFTY POUNDS Currency will be given, on Conviction of the Offender or Offenders, and TWENTY POUNDS, if by a Negro, to be paid by

BLAKE-LEAY WHITE.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD at TIMOTHY's *Printing-Office, in Broad-ſtreet, the Corner of Gadſden's-Alley. Price* FIVE SHILLINGS *Currency.*

SEVERAL Methods for making SALT-PETRE; recommended to the Inhabitants of the United Colonies. By their Repreſentatives in Congreſs.

FOUND,

By a Negro, up the Path, near Rumney,

A Pocket Book,

THE Owner deſcribing it, and the Contents, may have it again by applying to the Printer hereof, on paying the Expence of this Advertiſement, and giving the Negro a ſmall Gratuity for his Honeſty.

Brought to Camden Gaol,

The following Run-aways:

Nov. 7, 1774. A Negro Fellow, who calls himſelf LEWIS, of the Guinea Country; he is 5 Feet 6 Inches high, and has on an old white Negro Cloth Jacket, Oſnabrugs Shirt, and an Indian Blanket, about 21 Years of Age, and ſays his Maſter's Name is SIMES.

Feb. 4, 1775. A new Negro Fellow, who ſays his Name is FREER, but cannot tell his Maſter's Name; he is 5 Feet 6 Inches high, of the Mandingo Country, and had with him an Oſnabrugs Shirt, Negro Cloth Breeches dyed yellow, a red Cap, and a Pair of Boots—one red, and the other white—and an old Blanket; he is about 26 Years of Age.

Auguſt 4, 1775. A new Negro Fellow, ſays his Name is JACK, about 5 Feet 5 Inches and an Half high, of the Mandingo Country, but cannot tell his Maſter's Name; he had on when brought to Goal, a Pair of white Negro Cloth Breeches, an old blue Jacket, and worſted Cap.

Auguſt 4, 1775. A Negro Fellow, of the Mandingo Country, ſays his Name is JACK, about 22 Years of Age, and about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, has his Country Marks on his Face, is very much pitted with the ſmall-pox, and ſays his Maſter's Name is FENDER.

Sept. 13, 1775. A new Negro Fellow, of the Mandingo Country, ſays his Name is ISAAC, and his Maſter's Name is *James* or *Joſeph Daley*; is a ſlim Fellow, about 5 Feet 9 Inches and an Half high, and about 35 Years of Age, has his Ears bored, and brought with him an Indian Blanket.

Sept. 15, 1775. A new Negro Fellow, ſays his Name is JOE, and his Maſter's Name *Coſter Gibbes*; he is 5 Feet 3 Inches high, about 40 Years of Age, and has a Scar on his Breaſt, another on his left Elbow, and Marks on both Calves of his Legs, with ſeveral other Scratches, and brought with him an old white Negro Cloth Jacket, Robin, Trowſers, and a Cap.

Sept. 16, 1775. A new Negro Fellow, of the Kiſhee Country, ſays his Name is CULLEY, and that he belongs to one MITCHELL, who lives at Ninety-Six; he is 5 Feet 5 Inches and an Half high, and about 40 or 45 Years of Age, has a Scar on the left Side of his Belly, and has on an old Snuff coloured Coat, white Negro Cloth Jacket, and an Oſnabrugs Shirt.

Sept. 16, 1775. A new Negro Fellow, of the Congo Country, ſays his Name is JEMMY, and that he belongs to one PETENNER, who lives in Virginia; he is 5 Feet 10 Inches high, and about 28 or 30 Years of Age, a ſtout well made Fellow, with two large Holes in his Ears, and ſeveral Marks on his Back, ſuppoſed to be done by Whipping; has on an Oſnabrugs Shirt and Trowſers.

JOHN-RUSBROOK HUTHCHINS, Goaler.

Gooſe-Creek, November 24, 1775.

I AM informed of a brown ſpotted *Cow*, with a young Calf, marked with a Crop in the left Ear, and a Slit in the right, and branded on the Rump T2.

Alſo,

Of a ſmall Cheſnut *Stalion*, 13 Hands high, and about ſeven Years old, with a Blaze in his Forehead, both paces and trots, and branded on the off Buttock and Shoulder W W. The Owners may prove their Property before

Gooſe-Creek, Nov. 24. HENRY SMITH.

HENRY SMITH,

GIVES this public Notice to all Perſons who may hereafter ſhip any Produce or other Goods in his Schooner, that they do ſo at their ſole Riſk, for he will not be anſwerable or accountable for any loſs or damage they may ſuſtain from this 28th Day of November, 1775.

Strayed or Stolen,

ON the Evening of the 27th Inſt. out of the Subſcriber's Stable, on Charles-Town Green,

A Yellow bay Gelding,

about 14 Hands high, well made, trots and canters, branded on the near Buttock, off Shoulder and Cuſhion, I L and on the near Shoulder D. A Reward of ten Pounds will be paid to any Perſon who will deliver the ſaid Horſe to the Subſcriber, or give ſuch Information that he may be had again: But if ſtolen, fifty Pounds will be paid to any Perſon who will convict the Thief.

JOHN BENFIELD.

HAVING again received poſitive Inſtructions from William Blake, Eſq; to remit him a conſiderable Part of the Monies he has at Intereſt in this Colony, and little or no Attention having been paid to our former Advertiſements to this Purpoſe, we muſt once more requeſt the Favour of thoſe who know they are in Arrears for Intereſt, to pay up the ſame forthwith, and that they will be ſo obliging as to provide for the Payment of at leaſt one-third of the Principal of their Bonds, in the Courſe of the enſuing Crop.

ARTHUR MIDDLETON.
JOHN DEAS.

☞ The Tract of Land at Beech-Hill, is ſtill for Sale.

To be LET, *and entered on immediately*, THE upper Part of the Tenement, where our Counting-Houſe is kept. Enquire of ARCH. BROWN, *and Co.*

Brought to the WORK-HOUSE,

July 19, 1774. A new Negro Man, of the GUINEA Country, ſays his Name is SMART, but cannot tell his Maſter's Name; he is about 40 Years of Age, 5 Feet 11 Inches high, his right Hand ſcorched, and Fingers drawed up, and has loſt the firſt Joint of his Fore-Finger on the left Hand; he has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket, bound with blue. Taken up at *Amelia Township*, 90 Miles from Town.

WHEREAS the above fugitive Slave has been confined in the ſaid Work-Houſe for near ſeventeen Months laſt paſt, and although due and public Notice thereof, has from Time to Time been given in this Gazette, and no Perſon or Perſons hath hitherto made any Claim or Claims to the ſaid fugitive Slave, *he will be ſold at public Outcry, on the 19th Day of January*, 1776, in order to reimburſe the Monies diſburſed on the Receipt of the ſaid Slave, and for his Fees and Proviſion, and the overplus Money, if any there ſhould be, will be rendered and paid by the ſaid Warden to the Public Treaſurer, in truſt for the Owner or Owners of the ſaid fugitive Slave, provided the ſame be claimed by him, her, or them, within one Year and a Day after ſuch Sale.

Auguſt 6, 1774. A new Negro Man, ſays his Name is BERESFORD, and his Maſter's Name JEMMY; he is about 25 Years of Age, 5 Feet 7 Inches high, has his Country Marks on his Forehead, and Scars acroſs his Arms and Body, as if he had been whipped; he has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket and breeches. Taken up at WILLIAM STERLING's Plantation, at *Pocotaligo*, 75 Miles from Town.

September 30, 1774. A new Negro Man, ſays his Name is JACK, but cannot tell his Maſter's Name; he is 5 Feet 11 Inches high, has loſt the ſmall Toe off his left Foot, has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket, and brought with him a Blanket. Taken up at LANUE's Ferry, 53 Miles from Town.

November 10, 1774. A new negro Wench, of the COROMANTEE Country, ſays her Name is DIANA, but cannot tell her Maſter's Name; ſhe is about 4 Feet 7 Inches high, has a Scar on the End of her Nole, pitted with the Small-Pox, has blue Beads round her Neck, and has on an Oſnabrugs Jacket, and white Woollen Petticoat.

April 13, 1775. A Negro Man, of the CONGO Country, ſays his Name is JOE, but cannot tell his Maſter's Name; he is about 5 Feet 3 Inches high, branded on the right Arm S-E, and has his Country Marks on his Forehead and Arm, where he is branded; has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket and Breeches. Taken up at *Combahee*, 52 Miles from Town.

May 30, 1775. A Negro Man, of the PAPAW Country, ſays his Name is CATO, and that he belongs to BENJAMIN WARD; he is about 45 Years of Age, 5 Feet 2 Inches high, has his Country Marks on his Forehead, and a ſquint Look with his left Eye; has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket and Breeches. Taken up in Town.

June 6, 1775. A Negro Man, of the ANGOLA Country, ſays his Name is JEMMY, but cannot tell his Maſter's Name; he is about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, has his Country Marks on both his Sides, and branded on his left Breaſt 3D; has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket and Breeches. Taken up 52 Miles from Town.

November 8, 1775. A Negro Fellow, of the *Guinea* Country, ſays his Name is JACK, and that he belongs to one CORNELIUS BROWN, who lives at *Long-Canes*; he has his Country Marks on his Face, and has on an Oſnabrugs Shirt and Breeches. Taken up 8 Miles from Town.

MICHAEL KALTEISEN, Warden.

THE Copartnerſhip of DAVID and JOHN DEAS, having been expired ſome Time, and repeated Application made both in this Way and by Letter, though to little Purpoſe, to thoſe indebted to them, to diſcharge their ſeveral Debts, and there being now, by the Deceaſe of my Brother, an abſolute Neceſſity for bringing all the Affairs of ſaid Copartnerſhip to a ſpeedy Settlement.—I hereby give this laſt Notice, to all thoſe who are concerned, that unleſs they do diſcharge their reſpective Engagements, or ſettle the ſame to my Satisfaction, on or before the firſt Day of January next, I muſt then, though much againſt my will, proceed to compulſory Meaſures.

JOHN DEAS.

AN OVERSEER is wanted by the Subſcriber, at SANTEE.——As a Perſon *(well recommended)* of a *good* Character for his Knowledge in the Planting Buſineſs; for Induſtry, Sobriety, and Honeſty, will be only employed, let none elſe give themſelves the Trouble of applying.—If the Man ſhould have a Wife, that will be careful of ſick Negroes, he will be the more acceptable to

SAMPSON NEYLE.

Moul's Corner.

THE Subſcriber having purchaſed the Whole of Mr. Dawſon's STOCK of GOODS, at Charles-Town, and brought them to this Place, his Aſſortment is thereby rendered as tolerable as moſt in the Province. He has a Quantity of many capital Plantation Articles, which he will ſell under the common advance, and a Variety of Silks at Prime Coſt. He has alſo a good Supply of Rums, Wine, Salt, Sugar, Melaſſes, &c.

Such of Mr. Dawſon's Friends as may be ſo obliging as to apply to him, may depend on his Attention in ſupplying and forwarding to them any Articles in his power. He has left at Mr. Dawſon's Store in Charles-Town, a few heavy Articles (where ſome of them may be had as low as Eight for One) ſuch as Felling Axes, Ox Chains, Iron Wedges, Sets of Blackſmith's Tools complete, Iron Pots, Braſs Kettles, and few elegant Tutenage and and Prince's Metal mounted Stove Grates with Furniture complete.

GEORGE REDHEAD.

To be LET,

On very low Terms, and immediately entered upon,

THE upper Part of my Houſe, over the Store; it contains three Chambers, a good Dining Room and Parlour; alſo Kitchen and Yard within the ſame: The Whole would ſuit a Batchelor or Batchelors extremely well. Treat with W. DOUGHTY.